

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.--470  
(Superseding the Memorandum to Inspectors  
in Charge, dated August 22, 1934)

February 5, 1938.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF

J A P A N



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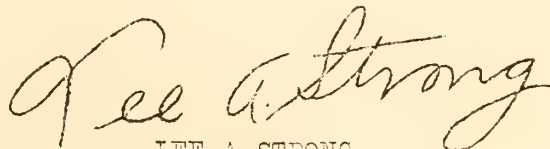
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF JAPAN

This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Japan has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in Charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Japanese regulations promulgated by Ordinance No. 27 of October 13, 1914, as amended, under the authority of Law No. 11 of March 25, 1914, and reviewed by the Director of the Imperial Plant Quarantine Service, Yokohama.

The information included in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original Ordinance should be consulted for the exact texts.



LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF JAPAN

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Quarantine Law No. 11, of March 25, 1914

This law prescribes the inspection of plants and packing materials thereof offered for export from or importation into Japan, but provides for the omission of inspection in certain cases. Plant diseases and injurious insects may be imported only with the permission of the respective Minister of State.

The Law also provides for the disposal of plants infested by injurious insects or infected by plant diseases, and for the restriction or prohibition of entry of certain plants or any other article.

Definition

Article 10 of the Law defines "plant diseases and injurious insects" as fungi and insects, respectively, that are injurious to plants. However, plants or animals which are not fungi or insects may be considered as plant diseases or injurious insects insofar as the application of this law is concerned, if the Minister of State in charge of such affairs has reason to believe that they are actually injurious to plants or are suspected of being so.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE LAW

(Department Ordinance No. 27 of October 13, 1914, as amended by Ordinance No. 24 of June 1919; No. 21 of October 1933; No. 23 of August 1934; No. 28 of October 1936, and No. 14 of May 1937.)

Plants That Are to Be Inspected in Japan

Article 1. Plants whose inspection is required in accordance with the provision of article 1 of the Plant Quarantine Law shall be of the following classes:

1. Plants to be imported from a foreign country or to be transported from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper, under the following categories.

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STATE PLANT BOARD

- (a) Plants or any of their parts, seeds, and bulbs for planting or cultivation;
- (b) Fresh fruits except those of pineapple (Ananas sativus L.), apples originating in Korea (Chosen), and the fruits of plants belonging to the families: Musaceae, Solanaceae, Leguminosae, Fagaceae, and Cucurbitaceae (except watermelons, Citrullus vulgaris, melons and muskmelons, Cucumis melo);
- (c) Living potato tubers (Solanum tuberosum L.);
- (d) Plant or plant material that is permitted by the Minister of Agriculture to be imported, which otherwise is prohibited;
- (e) Any plant or plant material besides those mentioned in (a) to (d), that is suspected by plant inspection officials of being infested by plant diseases or injurious insects.

II. Plants to be exported, the importation of which the government of the importing country requires inspection certificates issued by the exporting country.

Art. 1. Any person importing plants mentioned in paragraph 1 (a) to (c) of article 1 from a foreign country, or transporting the same from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper, shall, without delay, upon the arrival of the vessel carrying same on board, make application in writing to the Custom House on the prescribed form No. 1.

If the plants are being carried by a passenger, the person concerned may make a verbal application to the plant inspection officials or to the customs officials in the absence of the former.

#### Importation Prohibited of Certain Plants and Plant Products

Art. 2. (b). The importation or transportation of the following plants and plant materials are prohibited into Japan proper. However, exceptions are made when the Minister of Agriculture permits importation for experimental or research purposes:

(1) Fresh fruits originating in or landed in Africa, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda, Brazil, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Malta, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Turkey and the West Indies to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitidis capitata Wied.).

(2) Fresh cucumbers, watermelons, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants, tomatoes, beans, catjang peas (Vigna catjang Walp.), and cowpeas (Vigna sinensis Endl.) originating in, or landed in Borneo, Celebes, Ceylon, China, Formosa, Hawaii, Hongkong, India (British), Indochina (French), Java, Malay Peninsula, New Guinea, Philippines, Siam, Sumatra, and other Malayan islands (except Formosan watermelons



accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the Government of Formosa, which are accepted after inspection on arrival), to prevent the introduction of the melon fly (Chaetodacus cucurbitae Coq.).

(3) Fresh apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries, as well as walnuts (except without shells), originating in or landed in Africa, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Europe, Hongkong, India (British), Mesopotamia (Iraq), Persia (Iran), UNITED STATES, Uruguay, and U. S. S. R. (Asiatic portion), to prevent the introduction of the codling moth (Grapholitha Carpocapsa pomonella L.).

(4) Fresh citrus fruits, mangoes, loquats, plums, peaches, persimmons (Diospyros kaki); rose apple or malabar plum (Eugenia jambos); large fruited rose apple or Malay apple (Eugenia malaccensis); guavas, peppers (Capsicum spp.); Solanum verbascifolium Link., Nephelium longana Comb., N litchi Comb.-Litchi chinensis Sonn.; and Carambola (Averrhoa carambola L.), originating in or landed in Borneo, Celebes, Ceylon, China, Formosa, Hongkong, India (British), Java, Malay (Federated States), Philippines, South Sea Islands, Straits Settlements, as well as Sumatra and the other Malayan islands (except Formosan citrus fruits), to prevent the introduction of Chaetodacus dorsalis Hendel.

(5) Live sweetpotato tubers originating in or landed in Africa, Borneo, Celebes, Ceylon, China, Formosa (South of the Yang-Tse-Kiang), Guiana, Hongkong, India (British), Indo-China (French), Java, Malay Peninsula, Oceania, Philippines, Siam, South Sea Islands, Sumatra and other Malayan islands, the UNITED STATES, and the West Indies to prevent the introduction of the sweetpotato weevil (Cylas formicarius Fab.) and the sweetpotato vine borer (Omphisa anastomosalis Guen.).

(6) Sugarcane and parts thereof, including seeds, to prevent the introduction of the downy mildew of sugarcane (Sclerospora sacchari T. Mayake), the Hawaiian sugarcane borer (Rhabdocnemis obscurus Boisd.), and the sugarcane borer (Diatraea saccharalis Fab.).

(7) Potatoes, eggplants, tomatoes, peppers (Capsicum annum L.), and other solanaceous plants, as well as parts, fresh fruits, and tubers thereof, originating in or landed in Africa, America (North and South), Australia, and New Zealand, Cyprus, Europe, Guam, HAWAII, India (British), and Java, to prevent the introduction of the potato wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum Percival), the powdery scab (Spongospora subterranea Lang), the potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.), and the Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say).

(8) Plants with soil adhering, to prevent infection by cryptogams and infestation by insects injurious to plants.

(9) Straw from wheat, barley, oats, and rye, with the exception of artificial products other than straw for packing, bedding, and other articles of the same class originating in or landed in Asia Minor, Canada, Europe, New Zealand, Persia, the UNITED STATES, and U. S. S. R. (Asiatic portion) to prevent the introduction of the hessian fly (Phytophaga destructor Say).



(10) Fresh fruits of apple and other species of Malus and Crataegus originating in China, the leased Territory of Kwantung and Manchukwo (Manchuria), or landed in that country or Territories (except fresh fruits of apple originating in the leased Territory of Kwantung and Manchukwo, accompanied by a certificate of disinfection issued by the Government of the leased Territory of Kwantung, which are accepted on inspection of the plants on arrival), to prevent infestation by Grapholitha inopinata Heinrich.

(11) Containers and materials used for packing the articles listed under Nos. 1 to 10.

#### Conditions under which Plant Diseases and Injurious Insects May Be Imported

Art. 7. Any person importing plant diseases or injurious insects from a foreign country, or transporting same from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper, shall be required to make an application for inspection, in writing, to the Custom House, in accordance with the prescribed form No. 4, without delay, after the arrival of the vessel carrying such articles on board.

Art. 8. The plant-inspection officials may proceed to make the inspection previous to the application required in article 2 or in the preceding article.

Art. 10. Importation from a foreign country, and transportation from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper of plants, or any other article whose inspection is required, by mail, except by parcel post or small packet, is prohibited.

Art. 10. (b) Any person receiving mail matter contrary to the provision of the preceding paragraph, is required to deliver such mail matter without delay to the Customhouse together with the required written application form.

#### Inspection of Certified Plants May Be Waived

Art. 14.<sup>1/</sup> Any person importing plants from a foreign country or transporting same from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper, which are certified by the authorities at their source of exportation or transportation, to the effect that such plants are not infected by plant diseases or infested by injurious insects, shall report the fact to the Customhouse. In this case the provisions of article 2 shall apply.

Plants certified as mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be exempted from the inspection required with their importation from a foreign country, or transportation from other parts of the Japanese Empire into Japan proper.

<sup>1/</sup> In other words, the fact that a shipment is accompanied by an inspection certificate does not exempt it from the requirement of article 2, namely, that the importer apply to the Customhouse for inspection. Then, according to paragraph 2 of article 14, inspection may be waived.